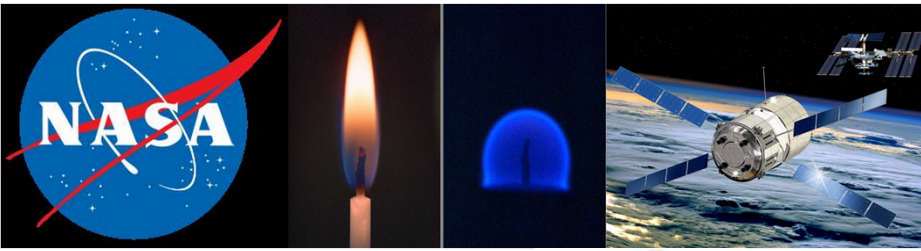


Unmanned Vehicle Material Flammability Test



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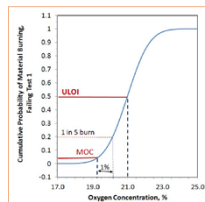
International Topical Team

The experiment is an international collaboration between numerous space agencies. The collaboration is managed by an International Topical Team including participation by NASA and ESA, plus a group of international scientists (pictures below), that aims to revolutionize spacecraft fire safety designs for next-generation space vehicles and habitats. It will feature a validation experiment on an unmanned but pressurized vehicle such as the Orbital Sciences Corp. Cygnus vehicle after it has completed its supply mission to the International Space Station.

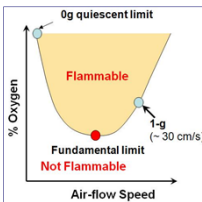


Problem Identification

Full scale fire testing complemented by computer modeling has substantially improved our understanding of the risk, prevention and suppression of fire in terrestrial systems (cars, ships, planes, buildings, mines, and tunnels). In comparison, no such testing has been carried out for manned spacecraft due to the complexity, cost and risk associated with operating a **material flammability experiment of a relevant size and duration in microgravity**. Therefore, there is currently a gap in knowledge of fire behavior in spacecraft.

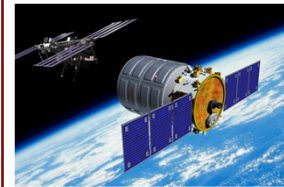


NASA Test1 challenges



Flammability limits differ

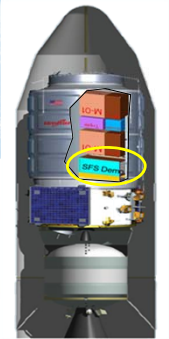
Vehicle Configuration



Cygnus approaching the ISS



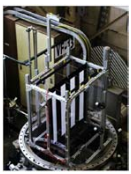
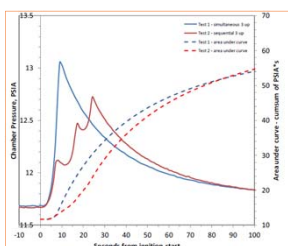
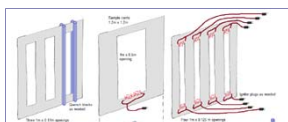
Cygnus interior



Cygnus in Shroud

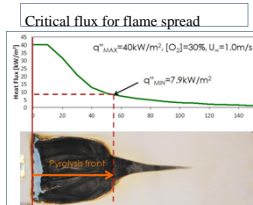
Overpressure Testing and Modeling

The experiment will need to meet rigorous safety requirements to ensure the carrier vehicle does not sustain damage



Ground Experiments

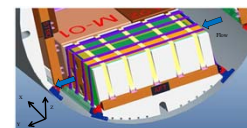
SIBAL before and after test



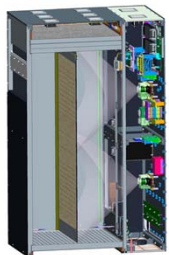
Soot measurements in flame (backlighting technique)



Experiment Configuration



Experiment Installed in Cygnus
 Thrust vector aligned with x-axis
 Foam on both sides and bottom of Saffire



Cutaway view of the flow duct and avionics enclosure

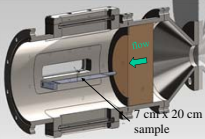
Parabolic Flight Experiments

A new rig for parabolic flight is being built. Team members will conduct short duration validation experiments before every Cygnus flight experiment

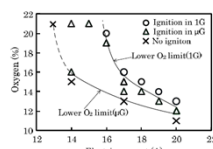
Novespace's plane



New combustion chamber



Drop Tower Experiments

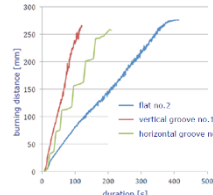


Sample Selection

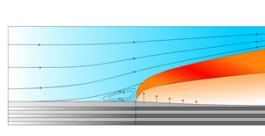
Structured Samples



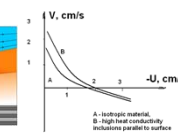
Comparison of Results



Flame spread over thin combustible layer with high heat conductivity inclusions



Streamlines



Flame velocity versus flow velocity

The Road Ahead

The large-scale material flammability demonstration will facilitate the understanding of the long-term consequences of a potential spacecraft fire and provide data not only for the verification of detailed numerical models of such an event, but also for the development of predictive models that can assist and optimise fire prevention, response and mitigation.

The first step is to provide a predictive tools that will integrate fire safety into design and management of space vehicles. Such tools will integrate a wide range of design issues including, but not limited to, material selection, emergency response, crew training, post-fire clean-up, fire detection, fire suppression, environmental control and life support (ECLS) system design, and even atmosphere selection to provide a globally optimised solution.

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